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## THE DIVIDED HOUSE

It is just as true today as in olden  
times that a "House divided against  
itself" cannot stand, and the sooner  
President Wilson and Senator Cham-  
berlain get together the better it  
will be for the American people.  
There may be just cause for argu-  
ment on both sides, but at present  
there is no "time to reason why."  
"To do and die" is the verdict that  
has been rendered.

Of course no red blooded American  
blames Senator Chamberlain for get-  
ting his ire up when his integrity is  
impeachable, and no one blames him  
for chafing at being placed in the  
position of a "rubber stamp Senator."  
All true Americans will ap-  
plaud his lofty words:

"With all due respect to the  
President, who has served notice  
on congress that there must be no  
meddling, and must be no investi-  
gation unless it meets the smile  
of executive favor, I differ from  
that view. We are a co-ordinate  
part of the government. When I  
become a rubber stamp in my duties  
I'll get out of the senate and  
public life and let somebody sub-  
servient take my place."

All true Americans will applaud  
his energy and devotion to his trust,  
and many will support him in his  
pending measure for a change in the  
war department, but after all "What  
the hell's the use?"

Mr. Wilson is supreme, and thinks  
Congress ought not to pass any legis-  
lation that he does not want. As  
the Senator says, Mr. Wilson does  
not want any "meddling." So far  
he has had his desires. He wants  
Baker, notwithstanding the Senator's  
charges, and even were the Senator's  
bill to pass, there is nothing to pre-  
vent the President from appointing  
Baker, McAdoo and Daniels as the  
great magnates. So what's the use.  
The Senator had better quiet down,  
assume the role of the rubber stamp  
Senator, make the best of what we  
have got, get busy, and win the war.  
Congressman Tinkham of Massa-  
chusetts says:

"Autocracy in Europe has de-  
mocracy by the throat and is  
strangling it. The reasons for  
the success of autocracy are that  
autocracy is organized, deals more  
in deeds than rhetoric and modern  
autocracies are masculine and not  
feminine. Democracy to be suc-  
cessful in this, the greatest strug-  
gle in arms of all times, must or-  
ganize better than autocracy, drop  
rhetoric for deeds, and become  
masculine. When America, the  
greatest and most representative  
of democracies, does these things  
democracy will be successful."

There is the naked truth, and un-  
til the administration becomes alive to  
the fact, Senator Chamberlain will  
be the saying goes, "get nowhere."  
After a while it will become evident  
that rhetoric will not win the war,  
the President will find that he can-  
not win the war alone, and it will  
be in America, as it is in England  
and France, not a crime, or evidence  
of disloyalty to criticize the admin-  
istration. Then we will "speed up"

and conditions will change. In the  
meantime "a house divided cannot  
stand."

Better get together.

## THE ADVANTAGES OF EDUCATION

The value of an education cannot  
be over-estimated. An education fits  
a person to be a citizen—one that is  
able to help solve the great prob-  
lems of our country. Our law mak-  
ers, professors, ministers, public offi-  
cers, teachers and leaders in this  
great country are persons of educa-  
tion. Education broadens the mind,  
thus enabling one to understand and  
enjoy much that the uneducated per-  
son cannot grasp.

Some persons consider education  
in a financial way only. I know of  
one man with a good education who  
made the remark that he fooled away  
fifteen years of the best part of life  
trying to use his education. He finally  
began to farm, and starting at  
the bottom, financially, he has made  
a wonderful success. But he speaks  
as if his education had been of no  
real value to him on the farm. I  
think that is a great mistake.

While a farmer does not use his  
education in as direct a way as a  
professional man, yet he uses it ev-  
ery day of his life and to a good ad-  
vantage. Being able to calculate, he  
often adopts methods in his work to  
save labor and at the same time he  
makes a greater profit. The unedu-  
cated and illiterate people are doing  
the greater part of the hard labor  
today. The slaves in the south be-  
fore the Civil War were kept ignor-  
ant in order that they would know  
nothing but hard labor.

We often hear the remark that  
the world has progressed more in  
the last half a century than in sev-  
eral centuries preceding. If that is  
true, what is the cause? If we look  
back and see the condition of our  
country educationally, it is easy to  
see what has brought these advance-  
ments. About half a century ago  
the public school system was adopted.  
This is one of the greatest school  
systems known to the world. With  
our present school laws it is almost  
impossible for a child to grow up  
illiterate. When our people are edu-  
cated to know what they want po-  
litically they will get it, for the  
people are the government and when  
the government needs laws we will  
get them.

It is strange, but nevertheless true  
that parents with a good education  
often neglect their children's educa-  
tion, while those without an educa-  
tion see the necessity of one more  
clearly, and make a great effort to  
educate their children.

To many persons an education may  
not help financially, but many that  
were unfit for other labor have been  
enabled through an education to  
make a livelihood. A badly crippled  
person without an education is al-  
most helpless in making a living.

Every year our laws make it easier  
for the young people to get an edu-  
cation. Those that fail to take ad-  
vantage of this opportunity will re-  
gret it in after years, just as we  
older persons do today.—H. H. B.,  
in Utah Farmer.

## SHOULD HAVE "BATTLE HYMN"

May one express a sense of disap-  
pointment that in the order of serv-  
ice for Intercession Day, as now  
printed, no provision is made for the  
singing of Julia Ward Howe's great  
battle hymn? If Westminster Abbey  
could stand the shock of the uncon-  
ventional when the hymn was sung  
before the king in welcoming the en-  
trance of America into the war, hum-  
bler fames throughout the country  
need not have trembled at the idea.

Without disrespect to the official  
ritual, the addition of this hymn  
would have given note of emotion  
that the occasion needed, besides em-  
phasizing our comradeship with the  
American Nation.—London Chronicle

Machinery factories are going to  
be working to capacity next season.  
There may be a shortage, in fact cer-  
tain kinds are now hard to get.

## SUGAR CONTROL SAVED MILLIONS

American Consumer Profited by  
\$180,000,000—French Situ-  
ation Helped.

HOME PRICE HELD AT 9 CENTS.

This Nation's Sugar Supply Reduced  
to Seventy Per Cent. of Normal.  
Java Stocks Unavailable.

Sugar control has saved the Amer-  
ican public \$180,000,000, Herbert Hoover,  
United States food administrator,  
declared the other day.

He pointed out that sugar was sell-  
ing for 11 cents a pound last August  
and that it would have advanced to 20  
cents a pound, with the world short-  
age as a stimulus, had not the food  
administration secured the co-opera-  
tion of the refiners and wholesalers  
and fixed a sugar price that today en-  
ables housewives to buy sugar at from  
8 1/2 to 9 cents a pound.

"Every 1 cent rise in sugar from  
September 1 to January 1 means \$18-  
000,000 to the American consumer,"  
Mr. Hoover said. "Numbers of gen-  
tlemen will tell you that 20 cent sugar  
would have prevailed and the public  
robbed of \$180,000,000 this year if we  
had not taken these actions." Later  
Mr. Hoover called attention to the fact  
that uncontrolled sugar advanced to  
35 cents a pound during the Civil War.

France Got Our Sugar.  
Today the American public has been  
allotted 70 per cent. of its normal sup-  
ply. Before the war the average an-  
nual household consumption here was  
55 pounds a person. In England the  
annual consumption during the war is  
24 pounds, and in France each person  
is allotted a little over one pound a  
month.

"In August the French government  
found itself unable to maintain even  
this ration," Mr. Hoover declared.  
"An appeal was made to America.  
France needed 100,000 tons. We  
agreed to fill this demand and up to  
December had shipped 85,426 tons. In  
the meantime an appeal was made to  
the American public to reduce its sug-  
ar consumption, and requests were  
made to distributors to supply the  
confectionery and sweet drinks trade  
with 50 per cent. of normal supply.  
This has been generally followed, al-  
though such regulations were volun-  
tary, as the food administration had  
no authority to impose them."

Domestic Price is 8 1/2 to 9 Cents.  
Retail grocers throughout the coun-  
try are supposed to take a profit of no  
more than 50 cents a hundred—half a  
cent a pound—on sugar. By reason of  
food administration regulations, bind-  
ing refiners and wholesalers, the re-  
tailer is able today to buy sugar at  
from 8 to 8 1/2 cents a pound. This  
enables him to sell to the housewife at  
8 1/2 to 9 cents a pound.

There have been some violations of  
the sugar rulings. Mr. Hoover said  
recently: "Sales of sugar from 15 to  
20 cents per pound have been reported  
and followed up vigorously and stop-  
ped and is evidence itself of the prices  
at which consumers would have been  
molested had we not intervened. We have  
forfeited wholesalers' licenses in ag-  
gravated cases, and we have issued  
warnings to first offenders in a great  
many instances through our local ad-  
ministrators."

Effect on Military Situation.

American sugar stocks could be fil-  
led to normal very soon if ships could  
be sent to Java, where 250,000 tons of  
sugar is waiting for shipment. But  
the shipping situation is so acute that  
the nation cannot spare the eleven  
ships needed to transport this sugar.  
It would take the boats one year to  
haul 250,000 tons. In the same time  
they could be used for transporting  
200,000 soldiers to France.

The food administration believes  
that the American public will diminish  
its sugar consumption by 10 or 15 per  
cent. when it is made clear that such  
sugar saving is a patriotic act and  
when it is understood that there are  
plenty of sweeteners available to take  
the place of sugar, such as honey or  
corn syrup.

Why Shortage Exists.

The three great sugar producing cen-  
ters of the world are Germany, the  
West and East Indies. German sugar  
is, of course, used at home. The East  
Indies sugar is unavailable because of  
the ship shortage.

While U boats made big inroads on  
the world's shipping, France and Italy  
ceased to be self sustaining in sugar  
manufacture. England in the mean-  
time was cut off from German sugar—  
1,400,000 tons a year—because of the  
war. The result has been that the al-  
lied nations have been forced to turn  
to America and the West Indies for  
their sugar.

EVASD RIGID FOOD CONTROL.

Food Is Bought in Germany Surrepti-  
tiously in Violation of Auto-  
cratic Rulings.

Even the autocratic food control of  
Germany has been powerless to pre-  
vent surreptitious sales, according to  
semi-official reports reaching the United  
States food administration. Illegal  
sales of butter are being made in Ger-  
many at prices ranging from \$1.75 to  
\$2.25 a pound. Eggs sold contrary to  
the German food regulations are bring-  
ing 10 to 15 cents apiece, according  
to these reports. And bacon or ham  
is bringing from \$2.25 to \$3.25 a  
pound.

## PHIL By MILDRED WHITE.

(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

The storm was coming. James Bur-  
rows let out the speed of his red car,  
hoping to reach the village five miles  
below before the rain should descend.  
The sky grew darker as thunder rolled  
about the encircling hills.

To the city lawyer the rough wind-  
ing roads seemed almost impassable,  
impatiently he decided to seek shelter  
at a farmhouse not far distant, then  
hesitated undecidedly, as the sun  
gleamed for a moment in promise. As  
he slowed down near the gateway, a  
beet old man peered up at him.

"Good morning, uncle," the lawyer  
greeted, but the old man did not re-  
turn his smile.

"Bad evening, mister," he replied,  
"goin' to have one of our blowups.  
Better stop, hadn't ye an' wait inside?"  
"Thanks," Burrows responded, "I  
think I can reach the village before  
the storm breaks, and have supper  
there."

The old man shook his head. "Don't  
believe it," he said, "we're alone here,  
Phil an' me, but I reckon Phil could  
pick up something for you to eat."

Turning, he cupped his hands and  
called to a blue-overalled figure hoe-  
ing in the distance.

"Phil," he screamed, "Phil." The  
lad bending over his work apparently  
did not hear.

"Never mind," Burrows said, "I'll  
take a chance and ride on."

"Wonder—" the old man asked, "if  
you could carry me along to the next  
house down there? See it—the red  
one?"

"Certainly," the lawyer agreed, and  
the former seated himself in the car  
with evident pride.

When Burrows had disposed of his  
companion, the storm descended un-  
expectedly. Great sheets of rain swept  
against him, the wind threatened to  
blow his small car from its course,  
lightning flashed whiplike around the  
hilltops. Swiftly he turned about,  
with difficulty, making his way back  
to the old man's house. Uninvited he  
sheltered his car in the great white  
barn, and dashed breathlessly up the  
steps of the porch.

"Phil" was there before him, evi-  
dently the youth also had rushed to  
safety. His fresh face shone startled  
beneath the brim of his old felt hat  
at the stranger's approach, but he went  
on stolidly scraping the mud from the  
soles of his rubber boots.

"An old man—your father I sup-  
pose—" the lawyer said, "suggested  
that I wait here until the storm has  
abated." Burrows smiled. "He also  
intimated that you might 'pick up'  
something for me to eat, I'm furiously  
hungry."

The boy lounged in the doorway.  
"That was grandad," he answered la-  
conically. His eyes studied the stran-  
ger. "Perhaps, I could find some-  
thing," he said suddenly, and disap-  
peared in the house. His heavy boots  
tracked the clean scrubbed floor, as  
the lawyer followed him inside, the  
rain-soaked old hat still rested upon  
Phil's head, as he deftly placed tempt-  
ing food upon the table.

"Sit down," he said at last abruptly,  
and himself dropped into a wide armed  
chair at the opposite end of the wood-  
en table.

"You and your grandfather live  
alone?" Burrows asked incredulously,  
as he buttered a flaky biscuit, "then  
who makes these?"

"Me," the youth answered, his tone  
was sullen. "Cooking, farming, ev-  
erything—I do it all, but I won't much  
longer. Grandad's going to be married  
again—" a sneer curled the red lips—  
"that's where he's visiting now."

"And then?" the lawyer asked inter-  
ested, "What are you going to do?"

Phil shook his head despondently.  
"Don't know," he replied. "Never had  
a chance to prepare for anything, had  
a fight with grandad every day I went  
to school, but I did the work mornings  
and evenings, and I made it. Now,"  
the young voice broke discouragingly,  
"he don't need me any more."

Sudden unaccountable sympathy  
flamed in the lawyer's breast.

"Phil," he said, "if you will come  
with me—tomorrow, I'll give you a  
start in the world. Help is scarce at  
this time, I need you in my office."

Crimson spots glowed in the lad's  
round cheeks, quickly he rose to his  
feet. "You mean," he said, "that you'd  
take me there to the city, that you'd  
help me to—live?"

The lawyer nodded silently. Then  
with sudden passionate motion he had  
buried his face in his arms, his shoul-  
ders shaking with sudden sobs.

"Oh! I can't go," he cried and  
snatched the felt hat from his head.  
About the round childish face, fell a  
mass of golden hair, angrily Phil  
caught the hair and drew it like a  
cloak about her, "You see," she said,  
"I—I am his granddaughter, Philippa."  
The overalls and boots were but my  
farming costume, I allowed you to  
think what you believed."

Tragic disappointment lingered in  
her eyes. The lawyer stood staring  
as though he too, saw a vision.

"Philippa," he said slowly, "I've a  
mother back there in the city, who  
needs a companion like you, someone  
to teach—to love, to care for. When  
she comes for you, will you be ready  
to go back with her?"

And Philippa said she would.

His Specialty.

"If you are worried about your in-  
somnia, pick a quarrel with that am-  
ateur prizefighter."  
"Why?"  
"He can put you to sleep."

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Honest Goods At Honest Prices

## C. M. Wendelboe, Jeweler

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### SAY WAR TAX IS NO EXCUSE

It is only the occasional unscrupu-  
lous dealer who is using the new  
war tax as an excuse to put unneces-  
sarily high prices on his goods. This  
at least, is the claim made by sev-  
eral of the better class tobacco and  
confectionery stores called upon re-  
cently by newspaper representatives.

This question came up as the re-  
sult of an Associated Press dispatch  
from Washington a few days ago in  
which it was stated that complaints  
were pouring into the Internal Re-  
venue Bureau regarding retailers who  
are using the war taxes on cigars,  
candy and other taxed articles as an  
excuse for price advances far in ex-  
cess of the taxes. It was further  
stated that the law department of

the Bureau was endeavoring to find  
legal means of stopping this practice.

The local dealers called on were  
resentful of this accusation, stating  
that they believed such price raising  
unpatriotic. A leading tobacco deal-  
er stated that only an unscrupulous  
an shortsighted dealer would try  
to make such prices. "Cigaret smokers  
are too keen," he said, "to be  
fooled very long, and the dealer  
who tries this trick is sure to lose  
trade by it in the end."

### STOMACH TROUBLES

If you have trouble with your  
stomach you should try Chamberlain's  
Tablets. So many have been restored  
to health by the use of these tablets  
and their cost is so little, 2 cents,  
that it is worth while to give them  
a trial.

Adv.

## Good Morning

It's time to take

# TANLAC

Take it in time and every  
morning will be a bright

## GOOD MORNING

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tucky, Kansas, Colorado, and is acquiring additional  
land, leases and oil wells. Our last purchase is a 120  
acre lease in Oklahoma, six miles east of Tulsa with  
four producing wells, and are selling oil now at \$2.00  
per barrel, with prospects of a higher price. Our  
drilling campaign will continue all winter in  
Oklahoma.

The stock will advance as we acquire new holdings,  
which will make it very profitable to the investor  
who buys stock in this Company now, as we expect  
within six months to make this stock worth 50 cents  
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